

any | God, and the wisdom of God unto salvation t

of the last spring. The Church since the 1st of July by profession. The rest, I think, a silent work. Other times have been so, and continue to be so. We are to have declared; but the congregation is small. The day of the new year, and the day of the new year, are for several weeks past.

Troy, N. Y. — A Revival with great power. The presence of the Holy Spirit at the last communion.

Revival at Seneca

POETRY.

EXTRACT FROM "THE SOUL."

A POEM BY R. H. DANA.

—Life in itself, it life to all things gives:
For whatso'er it looks on, that thing lives—
Becomes an acting being, ill or good;
And, grateful to its giver, tender love
For the soul's health, or, suffering change unblest,
Pours poison down to rankle in the breast:
As is the man, even so it learns its part,
And answers, thought to thought, and heart to heart.

Yes, man reduplicates himself. You see,
Younger like, reflected rock and tree.
Each leaf at rest, or quivering in the air,
Now rests, now stirs as if a breeze were there
Sweeping the crystal depths. How perfect all!
And see those slender top-boughs rise and fall:
The double strips of silvery sand unite
Above, below, each grain distinct and bright.

—Thou bird, that seek'st thy food upon that bough,
Peck not alone; that bird below, as thou,
Is busy after food, and happy, too.
—They're gone! Both pleased, away together flew.

And see, thus sent up, rock, sand, and wood,
Life, joy, and motion from the sleepy food?
The world, O man, is like that flood to thee:
Turn where thou wilt, thyself in all things see
Reflected back. As drives the blinding sand
Round Egypt's pile, where'er thou tak'st thy stand,
If that thy heart be barren, empty, cold,
The drifting water, like waves along the deep,
Fill up the vale and choke the laughing stream
That ran by grass and brake, with dancing beams,
Near the fresh woods, and from thy heavy eye
Veil the wide-splendid glories of the sky.

And one still, sightless level made the earth,
Like thy dull, lonely, joyless soul,—a death.

The ill is tuneful to the ear who feels
No harmony within; the south wind steals
As silent as unseen among the leaves.
Who has no inward beauty, more receives,
Though all around is beautiful. Nay, more—
In nature's calmest hour he hears the roar
Of winds and flinging waves—puts out the light,
When high and angry passions meet in fight;
And, his own spirit into tumult hurled,
He makes a turmoil of a quiet world:
The founts of his own bosom pour air
With kindled fumes, that hunt him to despair.
Hates he his fellow-men? Why, then, he deems
'T is hate for hate—his foe, his each one seems.

Smell! fearful is thy power, which thus transduces
All things into its likeness; leaves in storm
The strong, proud sea, or lays it down to rest,
Like the hushed infant on its mother's breast—
Which gives each outward circumstance its hue,
And shapes all others' acts and thoughts anew,
That so, they joy, or love, or hate, impart,
As joy, love, hate, holds rule within the heart.

MISCELLANY.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

Perhaps no country in the world presents us with refinement and barbarism in a more singular contrast than Russia. Through the kindness of a friend, we have been allowed to extract the following sketch of the state of education there from a valuable work by Schintzler, recently published at Paris, entitled *Statistique et itinéraire de Russie*. It will serve as some consolation, perhaps, in contrast with the views we are compelled to give of our own country.

In Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Riga, the traveller finds every important branch of science, art, industry, and luxury; but in the country generally, there is every state of society, down to absolute barbarism. The number of well-educated persons is very small, and chiefly merchants, nobles, and foreigners. Peter the Great gave the first impulse to literature, and caused types to be founded for printing in a new and improved character. He established fifty-one schools for the common people. Catherine II. founded one hundred and forty, besides other institutions. Thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine Russian works have been published, one third of which are translations. In 1800, there were only one thousand. In 1815, sixty-one presses printed five hundred and eighty-three works in different languages. The knowledge of the Russians is, to a great extent, acquired by imitation more than by invention, and therefore it is generally superficial rather than solid. They are acquainted with numerous languages.

The peasantry are plunged in ignorance, and consequent indifference to improvement. The inhabitants of Little Russia are superior to the rest.

The sciences are in a very flourishing state, in the hands of foreigners patronized for this purpose by the government, some of whom, as Euler, Klaproth, Pallas, Kotzebue, and Adelung, are among the most celebrated men of Europe. The arts are also in a good state.

The Libraries are, the Imperial Library, containing three hundred thousand volumes and thirteen thousand manuscripts; the Hermitage Library, one hundred thousand; that of the Academy of Sciences, one hundred thousand; the Marble-Palace Library, thirty thousand; the Imperial Library of Moscow, thirty thousand. There are botanic gardens at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat, and Govenki. There are also a number of literary, agricultural, and philanthropic societies.

For the purpose of education, Russia is divided into seven districts, each containing a university, under the direction of a curator, all of which are subject to the minister of instruction. They contain about three thousand students. Wilna and Dorpat are the most distinguished.

The following table exhibits the number of professors and students in each.

Places.	Prof.	Stud.
Wilna, - - - - -	42	927
Dorpat, - - - - -	39	363
Helsingfors, (formerly at Abo) 40	538	
Moscow, - - - - -	59	820
Kharkof, - - - - -	43	337
Kasnn, - - - - -	34	118
St Petersburg, - - - - -	38	51

Besides these universities, there are numerous superior seminaries for law, theology, medicine, and classical learning. The Pedagogical Institution at St. Petersburg, is on the same footing with the universities. The students have three courses, each of which occupies two years, the last devoted to pedagogical science. Theology is taught at Kiev, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kasan, and in fifty-five seminaries, containing in all, twenty-six thousand pupils, and four hundred and twenty-seven professors.

There are also schools for the military sciences, and the Oriental languages, for mines, forests, naval affairs, commerce, the arts and other special objects. The military schools contain three thousand pupils, and the school of navigation, thirty. The schools for teaching the arts are one hundred and thirty-two in number.

There is a certain number of gymnasia in each district, amounting in all to fifty-five, and many other secondary schools. There are two hundred and forty-seven private boarding schools, subject to the control of the university, thirty-eight of which are at St. Petersburg, and thirty-one at Moscow. The whole number of primary district schools is intended to be five hundred and eleven, but not more than one third are in existence. There are others established by regal or private munificence, of the same character. There are also schools for forming elementary teachers. The elementary or parish schools, are multiplying, but are far below the necessities of the country in general. They are the most numerous in the Baltic provinces, and among the German colonists on the Volga. The latter, fifty-seven thousand in number, have eleven thousand children at school.

The government of Wilna has the most schools, and next, that of Livonia, which contains one hundred and fourteen schools and four thousand one hundred and twelve pupils, for a population of seven hundred thousand, or one to one hundred and seventy souls. Yeniseisk is the darkest province, and has but two schools and eighty-one pupils, in a population of one hundred and thirty-five thousand, or one to sixteen hundred persons.

Inhabit. Schools. Pupils.		
Irkutsk contains, 400,500	6	9,245
Orenburg, 1,043,500	5	259
The public establishments contain, 69,269		
The clerical schools, - - - - -	- - -	45,851

Amount, - - - - - 115,110

The whole number of pupils, including private establishments, may amount to one hundred and fifty thousand, or one in three hundred and sixty-seven. Three millions of rubles are paid annually for public instruction.

The number of periodicals which have appeared, are two hundred and thirty, of which seventy-three now exist in twelve different languages. The *Abeille du Nord*, probably has the most subscribers. The nobility pride themselves in rivaling other countries in cultivation, and they often surpass foreigners in manners and refinement. They consider it no degradation to cultivate the arts and sciences themselves, and they are beginning to attend to the improvement of the lower ranks. The peasantry are advancing in civilization, and the number of free laborers is increasing.

Annals of Education.

EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the New Haven Ladies' Greek Society, held Dec. 10th, the Rev. Mr. Hayes made an address, the report of which we take from the Religious Intelligencer. He had been a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and had often visited the Female School of the Rev. Mr. Brewer at Smyrna, of which he gave an account.

"Mr. Hayes spoke of the character of this enterprise, and its title to the countenance of philanthropic hearts every where, with the natural interest of one, who had been first made acquainted with it by meeting its devoted agents at the outset of their labors, 'strangers,' like himself 'in a strange land.' He had been often present in their school at first eight and presently a hundred interesting Greek girls, gathered up by the charities of this society from the midst of a degradation we know nothing of. He had known the wretchedness of the families from which they were taken, and the moral darkness around them on all sides; and as he saw them changing gradually the quarrelsome, untutored, tattered appearance of neglect, for gentleness, diligence, and cheerfulness, affection for their teachers, neatness in their persons, and virtue in their hearts, his thoughts had flown back to this association, with very much such emotions as when he has discovered a church spire at a distance—pointing up to heaven, as if it were an index of all the hopes and aspirations of those who gathered under it. The association is small in itself, but as a link of that chain of efforts which is to bind the nations of the earth in one bond of love and allegiance to the dominion of Christ, it is mighty. He viewed the pupils of this school when they should be dismissed into society again with the pious virtues of the Bible implanted in their hearts, assuming the relations of children, sisters, wives and mothers, and becoming so many points of illumination in the darkness around. And when the schools projected at Scio, Mytilene and Constantinople, and others that will spring up, with those at Aegina and Syra, are added to this view, forming a belt of light, we may look to see the widening circles meet, and the thick darkness that broods there pass away. The present generation will be gone soon, and if the next is brought up at school, what may not be hoped for dejected Greece? This effort of female benevolence is a part of such a benign purpose. Let it have the aid then—not the good will, but the bona fide and tangible succor of all whose hearts have passed an approval on this picture."

THE DOUBTER CONVINCED.

Gen. W. of a certain village in New-York was requested to lend his assistance in establishing an Infant School in that place. He replied, that it would be better for the women and children to attend to concerns of that sort. Not long after, on a visit at Hartford, Ct. he visited the Legislature then in session. In a few minutes after he had entered the house, a motion was made for adjournment for the purpose of visiting the 'Infant School'; and no sooner made, than passed. "Small business indeed," he thought, "for so honorable a body." But he must go with them, great as he was, or be left alone. He went;—but what an unexpected scene was now presented. No sooner had he got fairly seated in the infant school than the tears began to roll down his cheeks, and continued to do so till his exercises were ended. "And now, gentlemen," says he, on his return to his native village,—"now establish your infant school immediately; and cost what it may, I will foot the bill!"—Ed. Recorder.

CHULUCANAS; the name of an ancient ruined city of Peru, on the ridge of the Cordilleras, at the height of 8943 feet above the level of the sea, and on the Paramo of Chulucanas, between the Indian villages of Ayava-

ca and Guancabamba. Humboldt says, that the great cause of the Incas, lined with freestone—one of the most useful and stupendous works ever executed by man, and which may be compared with the finest Roman roads—is still in good preservation, between Chulucanas, Guamani and Sagique; Francisco Corral found it perfect in two other places, and states that it yields in nothing to the most magnificent European road. It runs from Quito, through Cuzco, to La Plata, or from the summit of the Andes, wherever this road passes, ruins of great buildings are every where seen. Humboldt counted nine in less than half a degree of latitude; and Pedro de Cieca de Leon, who wrote in 1541, describes several which he saw in the province of Los Canares. They are now called, by the Peruvians, *palaces of the Incas*, but were probably only fortifications to secure the conquests of Quito and Chile.

Encyclopedia Americana.

Waterville College.—The catalogue for the present year gives the senior class 3 scholars; in the Junior class, 6; in the Sophomore, 9, and in the Freshmen 23, making the whole number of undergraduates 48; resident graduates 2. The Medical School at Woodstock, Vt. is connected with the college, and contains 28 students. The two institutions are under the government and instruction of a President, four Professors, and two Tutors. The requirements for the admission and the course of studies in college are similar to those of the other New England colleges. Attached to the college, is an extensive farm which enables the Steward to board the students at a low price, \$1 per week in commons. Estimates have been made by students who have completed their education there, & they fix the average expense for the four years at \$75, per year. A Mechanic's shop has been erected, in which the students may obtain suitable exercise at all seasons of the year, and defray in part the expenses of their education. The College has a Philosophical Apparatus, purchased in London at an expense of \$1500, and a good Chemical Apparatus. The Library contains about 2000 volumes. In connection with the college an Academy has recently been established, which already numbers between 40 and 50 students, and is under the instruction of a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments.—Ed. Recorder.

Williams College.—By the annual Catalogue, which is this morning published, we learn that this Institution is in a very flourishing condition. The whole number of students is 200, viz. in the Medical Department 85, Seniors 21, Juniors 26, Sophomores 37, and Freshmen 31. From private information we learn that some addition to these numbers is expected at the commencement of the next term.—To those who know how to appreciate the advantages of being in a great degree retired from the noise and bustle of the world, with entire freedom from most of those temptations which so often ensnare youthful minds in crowded cities, it must be a source of pleasure to learn that so many young men are preparing themselves for future usefulness at an institution where their predecessors met with such eminent success, and where so many have been fitted to shine "as lights in the world" and become ornaments of the church. Williamstown Adr.

Newburyport, Ms.—The anniversary meeting of the Lyceum was held on Friday evening, when an Address was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Morse, and a poem, by Rev. Mr. Withington. Both performances are spoken of in terms of commendation. [Herald.]

BLACKSTONE ON THE SABBATH.

The following is an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries.

"Profanation of the Lord's day," says Blackstone, "is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law. For besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business being publicly transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals that usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service in a state considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity, and savage selfishness of spirit; it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people, that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens; but which would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labor, without any stated times for recalling them to the worship of their Maker."—Black. Com. vol. iv. p. 36.

Penitentiaries.—A meeting of Mechanics

of Acadia, N. V. has been held, which resolved, "that the system of disposing of articles manufactured in our state prisons, at prices below those at which they can possibly be afforded by Mechanics generally, is oppressive, and calls for legislative interposition." The meeting advertised to similar proceedings at Brooklyn (L. I.) and at Ovid.

A good example.—The Buffalo Patriot states, that Peleg Salisbury, Reuben Sanford and Stephen Sanford, were fined \$25 and costs, for singing, shouting, and using indecent language, in the stage, between Fredonia and Westfield, in Chataque Co. Two respectable females left the stage in consequence of their conduct.

WATCH, LEST YE ENTER INTO TEMPTATION.

The following striking remarks are from a sermon of the Rev. C. Wolf, a late devoted young minister, who spent several years of his short life in preaching with great effect in an obscure part of Ireland: in *Guardian*.

The only thing to which men do not appear to be naturally alive and awake, is the state of their immortal souls. They are in the midst of temptations every hour of their lives, and they appear at home when surrounded by their enemies. There is no alarm, no watchfulness. They watch against other things—against poverty, sickness and robbery. This state the scripture describes to be a kind of wakeful sleep, and when the word of God summons the world to salvation by Christ, it says, 'Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light.' And again, 'Awake to righteousness, and sin not.' How many of those who call themselves the disciples of Christ, are sleeping this day in security, as if they had no Master that watched, and prayed, and bled, and died for them all!

Where is temptation not to be found? in what shape does it not appear? under what disguise does it not present itself? and what means does it not employ to ruin our salvation. It meets us in the market places, and thrusts itself into our bargains; it offers gold, it offers silver; it leads us into the house of riot and intemperance; it brings wine and goblets, and says, 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow you die.' It turns us from men to beasts; and having deprived us of our senses and our reason, and put the weapon into our hand, bids us commit violence and murder; it sits by our sides at our meals, and joins in our conversations; it creeps into our minds, and poisons our thoughts; it puts venom and impurity upon our tongues; it hides our Bibles from us, or it shuts them when we open them. Sometimes it crosses our path like a serpent: sometimes it steals upon us like a thief: sometimes it comes muffled as a friend: sometimes it rushes upon us like an assassin. 'It is about our path and about our bed, and speth out all our ways.' How, then, shall any man pretend to say that he is to sit still and sleep, and that every power of his soul is not to be up in arms, with such a spectre as this following him through life?

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Medical School in Egypt.—Dr. Chet, a Frenchman who is at the head of the medical department of the Vice-roy of Egypt, has recently founded a medical school at Abou-Zakel, a few miles from Cairo. Many obstacles presented themselves to this undertaking; one of the most important of which was the difficulty of establishing the means of communication between the pupils and their masters.—The Arabic being the ignorant of the European languages, and the teachers knowing little or nothing of Arabic. This being surmounted by a Mr. Ucelli instructing the Arabs in French as a preliminary step, religious scriptures text presented themselves, and gave rise to many conferences with the native priests. Fortunately, the result was to convince them that the study of anatomy was no profanation of the dead, while it contributed essentially to the preservation of the living. Permission was obtained to prosecute dissections with discretion, and the dislike of the pupils to the dead bodies being subdued, dissections are now carried on in Egypt, with as much freedom as in Europe.

London Med. Gaz.

Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College.—From the Circular lately published we learn that the annual course of Lectures at this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 21, 1831, and will continue three months, under the direction of the following gentlemen, viz: John Delamater, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic; Reuben D. Mussey, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Dartmouth College; James McKern, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics; Parker Cleveland, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. The fees for admission to the Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, are \$15. Chemistry and Materia Medica, \$15. Anatomy and Surgery, \$15. Obstetrics, \$5. Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no matriculating, or library fee.

Medical Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following commencement of last September. Before receiving a degree, the candidate must pass a satisfactory examination. Those candidates, who have not received a collegiate education, must satisfy the Faculty of their proficiency in the Latin Language, and in Natural Philosophy.

The Anatomical Cabinet, which was selected and purchased in Europe, is valuable and extensive, and is constantly receiving additions.

The Library, which is continually increasing, contains about 2000 volumes, principally modern works, which have been selected with much care—among these, is a splendid collection of Plates, to which the students will have access.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is ample, and furnishes means for full courses of Lectures on these subjects.

Medical pupils can board in the Commons Hall at a very reasonable price.

A London paper mentions that the Russian Government offers a prize of 25,000 roubles, (about £1000) for the best treatise on the Cholera Morbus. It is remarkable that in the enumeration of the physicians to whom it is addressed the French are excluded; and that among the languages in which the treatise may be written, French is likewise excluded.

The consideration, independently of the fame to be acquired by the successful competitor, will no doubt induce many to contend for it, and although the physicians of the United States are not mentioned in the announcement, it is highly probable that no objection would be made to the residence of the individual, should a citizen of this country become entitled to receive the reward of merit.

Open-Air Preaching.—We understand that Mr. Clarke, Baptist Minister of Truro, has been frequently engaged through the Summer on Sabbath afternoons and week days, in preaching in the streets of the town and neighborhood, on board ships. The congregations have varied from 100 to 1000, and have uniformly discovered the most serious and attentive deportment. Many individuals have been induced to attend, who, though surrounded by places of worship, had not been known to visit one of them for years. Several cases of usefulness have occurred. London Herald.

Campbellism.—It is stated by a writer in the Georgetown Kentucky Chronicle, that the "ancient gospel" preached by Alexander Campbell, is losing its power in the churches of that State. They are now recovering from the distractions and divisions, into which they were thrown by his new edition of exploded errors. The Franklin Association, some time since, exhibited them in their length and breadth, from his own pen, in a circular letter which caused many of his own, who were infected with it. The writer from whom we quote, says—

"Two months have scarcely elapsed, and Campbellism is extinct.—Yes, in Kentucky, it has passed to the tomb of the Capulets. There may it find endless repose!"

S. Ref. Tit.

Intemperance in England.—The London Morning Herald says that the late act of Parliament reducing the excise on Beer, is producing the anticipated effect of encouraging a general habit of drunkenness and dissipation among the lower classes.

Scotland.—Nantahara.—In one street here, within the last seven years, six widows have died by intemperance: one suffocated—one drowned in a well—one burnt—one frozen to death in the street—one fell from a cart—and one in a state of insanity. The one who was burnt was a awful sight: her clothes were wet with whiskey, and caught fire in the street in despair, as if she were for the river, her husband being drunk in bed all the time. At a distance, she presented the awful and terrific appearance of a moving pillar of fire. She died soon afterwards in distressing agonies. Under this head, we should not pass over the case of James Brown, an early life a quiet careful farmer, afterwards a highly esteemed keeper of the head inn of this place, whose awful end is so well known to the public, being recently executed in Scotland for the robbery of Mr. Robertson's house, of place, &c. Temp. Herald.

Old Student.—There is a tavern house in Sullivan, Mass. 145 years old. The first man who kept it as a public house, was Mr. David Howe. He occupied it till his son, Mr. Ezekiel Howe, took it in 1746. In 1776, the present Mr. Adam Howe, succeeded his father in the same employment. In the same family there is a coat of arms, which has been handed down from generation to generation since 1616—also a silver spoon since 1619, besides a large table and other articles of household furniture since the erection of the house in 1655. These facts are taken from an article in the *Banker Hill Annals*.

An Unnatural Curiosity.—We have heard of, and heard from, stump orators; but never till to-day, heard of or saw a stump borer. Such an one, by a perversion of all the proper uses of the stump, is actually fitted up in Catherine street, Utes, consisting of the hollow "heart" of a button-wood tree, brought from Deerfield, of about 6 feet in height. It is 32 feet in circumference, and forms a room of about 12 feet in length, by from 4 to 7 in depth. This is neatly papered, furnished with a stove, and lighted from above, with a single pane in the rear, opposite to a door which has been sawn out and fitted in again with hinges, lock and key, &c. At one extremity is a bar for an assortment of the deadly poisons to be dealt out to those visitors who choose to pay toll and tell stories within the circumference of "the stump." A fine school for stump oratory, as the presiding genius of the place is to be "an oratorical spirit." Utica Obs.

Church and State.—It is mentioned in a letter from Columbia, South Carolina, (says the National Gazetteer) of the House of Representatives a "strong State Rights Sermon"—that "he recognized the right of a State to interpose a veto upon Federal usurpations." We cannot regret it is but a sorry employment for a Christian preacher.

The Bridge, at Belfast, has suffered injury from a late storm—25 rods of its length have been swept away—while the length of the bridge, 124 rods—it was built in 1801, at an expense of \$20,000.

Chr. Mirror.

A CALID. REV. MR. WALKER, takes this method to express his obligations to the Ladies among his people, who have generously contributed \$50 to constitute his Life Director of the American Seamen's Friend Society. Mrs. W. also tenders her thanks to the Ladies Bible Association for appropriating \$30 to render her a member of the A. H. Bible Society. May all the patrons of these and kindred benevolent Societies be abundantly gratified in their prosperity. New Ipswich Dec. 5, 1830.

INTELLECTUAL AND PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.

IN a series of Inductive Questions, connected with exercises in Composition. By ROSWELL C. SMITH. The favorable reception which has been given to the Intellectual and Practical Grammar, in its verbal and written, which they have received from instructors and other gentlemen of the first respectability, to its merits, induce the publishers, with confidence, to request an examination of the book by teachers, and all who are interested in the subject of education. The following are a few of the recommendations which have been given.

From Mr. Jacob Abbott, Principal of the Mount Vernon Female School, Boston.

Mr. Smith has made it his object, in this work, to apply those principles of instruction, which have been adopted with great success in studies, to English Grammar. His periphrastics do not consist, as in most grammars, in the received nomenclature and established arrangement of this science, but to applying to it, fully and in detail, a method of instruction which very many intelligent teachers have already frequently adopted, and which it will be the tendency of his work extensively to diffuse. As far as I can judge, from looking over its pages, and from a few weeks' trial of it in school, I should anticipate much benefit from its extensive circulation.

From Mr. Wm. Thompson, Principal of Amherst Academy. Having examined Mr. Roswell C. Smith's Practical and Intellectual Grammar, I am persuaded that it possesses merits superior to any now in use, and shall introduce it into this institution immediately.

From the examination we have been able to give the Practical Grammar of Mr. Roswell C. Smith, we have been satisfied that it is by far the most natural system of teaching that important science which has ever come under our notice. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who are interested in the improvement of our common schools.

SAUEL J. MAY, Pastor of the Church in Brooklyn, Ct. JOSEPH GOSWICK, Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Schools in Worcester village.

ISAAC GOODWIN, Worcester.

LEONARD WORCESTER, Preceptor of the Latin Grammar School, Worcester. Nov. 26, 1830.

A reviewer, who is himself an excellent grammarian, remarks—"We hazard no little in expressing our opinion, that a pupil may be taught more grammar, and may get a better knowledge of the philosophy of our language in this mode, in one month, than is ordinarily acquired, in the present mode of instruction, in a year."

From the *Ann. of Education*, for January, 1830.

Here it is, at last, a new and present the subject of grammar in an intellectual form to the use of the learner. The plan is very neatly that which has been repeatedly suggested in our pages, as what was required to render the study of grammar a suitable discipline for the young mind. The author's method, which we have copied into conversation about words, and to put such questions to him as lead his mind to the same conclusions that are usually laid down in books on grammar, in the shape of definitions and rules. Published and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St. Price 50 cts single, \$3 per dozen.

Dec. 27.

PIERCE'S YOUNG READER.

THE YOUNG READER: is a new and interesting Spelling Book. Enriched with numerous cuts. By John Pierpont, Compiler of the "Introduction to the National Reader," "The National Reader" and the "American First Class Book." This day published and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLCOMB.

WAYLAND'S NEW YORK SERMON.

THE CERTAIN TRIUMPH OF THE REDEEMER. A Sermon delivered in the Murray street Meeting house, on the evening of May 9, 1830. By Francis Wayland, D. D. President of Brown University. Just published and for sale by JAMES LORING.

Also, Alexander's Bible Dictionary, price 63cts. Dwight's New Testament Dictionary, new edition. J. C. Moore's Exercises for the Closet. Memoirs of N. W. Dickinson, Handel & Haydn Collections, 8th and 9th editions. Handel's Messiah. New-England Series. Dec. 29.

DR. COOKE'S ANSWER TO THE PRINCETON REVIEW. Answer to the Review of an Essay on the Invalidity of Presbyterian Ordination. By John Evans Cooke, M. D. Just received and for sale by R. F. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, where may be found a good assortment of Theological Books. Dec. 29.

CHURCH BELLS.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at a reduced price, an extensive assortment of superior toned Church Bells, varying in weight from 200 lbs. to 2000 lbs. each. They were cast at the Foundry of the late Boston Copper Company, and are offered less than the usual price to close that concern; a satisfactory warranty will be given the purchaser against their breaking for one year from date of sale. The subscriber continues to cast bells of any size wanted at short notice. Broken bells recast at a low rate.

Corner of Liberty Square & Battery March 21. Dec. 29, 1830. 12w*

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of AMOS HUNTING & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The respective business of the firm will be adjusted by Amos Hunting, January 1, 1831.

AMOS HUNTING, BENJ. HAYNES.

The Subscriber will continue business at the Store corner of Howard and Court Street, where he will receive himself to please his customers, and offers a general assortment of the best of groceries with the exception of ardent spirits.

AMOS HUNTING.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, for sale at the

Depository of the Mass. Sabbath School Union, No. 47, Cornhill, (late Market St.) Boston.

Mass. S. S. Union's Publications.

The Bible Class Book, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157